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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1875.

NO. 211.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF ANDREW JOHNSON

STRICKEN DOWN BY THE DEMON PARALYSIS

CONDITION IMPROVED AT LAST REPORT CONTINUED RAINS AND FRESHETS

Critical Condition of the Crops-Great Damage to Wheat Inevitable-Moun-

tain Meadows Trial Progressing -Platform of the Oregon Bemocrats-State Rights and Hard Money-Betrenchment and Beform, &c., &c., &c.

ANDY JOHNSON.

Stricken with Paralysis, and Condition Very Critical.

NASHVILLE, July 30.-Specials to the Nashville papers from Greenville, Tennessee, this evening report that ex-President Johnson was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday evening at the residence of his daughter, in Carter county. He is lying in a very critical condition, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

MEMPHIS, July 30 .- A special from Greenville to the Avalanche says that ex. President Johnson's condition is more hopeful to-night, feeling having been partially restored to his left side, and he speaks intelligibly.

STORMY WEATHER.

Continued Rains in the Northwest-OMAHA, July 30 .- Advices from Lincoln, Neb., state that heavy rains in that section of the country and southeast have damaged property along the line of the Atchinson and Nebraska railroad to the extent of over \$100,000. It is stated that the road-bed is damaged badly for a distance of twenty-one miles. The Burlington and Missouri railroad, in Nebraska, is reported as having sufered some damage, and the track is under water for about a mile and a half. CINCINNATI, July 30.—Reports from all portions

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Reports from all portions of Southern who to night give gloomy accounts of continuous rains and damage to crops. The B'g Miami river to night at Cleves is rising at the rate of six inches per hour, and the bottoms are all under water. Three thousand acres of our between Cleves and Lawrenceburg are flooded. At Morrow, Ohio, a heavy rain-fail occurred this afterneon, and the Little Miami river is reported as flooding the town. In the vicinity of Marietta the damage by the storm 'Wednesday night was immense. The wheat and oats crops are reported entirely washed away, and Muskingum river is full of floating grain. At all points rain is reported as still failing, and great danger is apprehended from further overflow of rivers and smaller streams. The crops are considered entirely lost.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—A heavy rain storm along the line of the Iron Mountain railroad has prevented any trains from arriving in this city to-day.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Special telegrams to
the Journal from 80 of 92 counties in Indiana and
25 of the eastern counties of Illinois furnish a discouraging account of the condition of the crops.
The details of damage are remarkably uniform,
the best showing for wheat being in the extreme
northwest ther of Indiana counties. Elsewhere
but a small portion can be saved, it having
sprouted in shock, and at least two-thirds is already ruined.

Cern is in fair condition except in lowlands
which are under water, and oats and hay in some
rections are rotting on the ground, and fair
weather for two weeks would not enable farmers
to save more than half a crop. The flax crop is
almost entirely ruined. It is raining heavily and
the streams are already bank full. They will
pass beyond all restraint to-morrow.

CECPS OF KERTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The crop situation in this State, as well as in large portions of adjacent States, is becoming very alarming. There is a heavy rain-fail every day, and short intermission, with hot sunshine, which aggravates the evil. This kind of weather has continued for about six weeks. The corn crop has not been dauaged soriously as yet, but it is believed that the crop of wheat, cats, rye, bariey and hay has been injured fifty per cent. in quality and quantity. The tobacco crop is greatly injured. The situation is extremely precarious, and it is believed that if the weather does not improve within ten days the yield will be reduced as low as 1874, in which year the produce was not more than twenty per cent.

MORE DAMAGES BY STORM. CROPS OF ERSTUCKY.

MORE DAMAGES BY STORM. St. Louis, July 30.—Advices from Southwest Missouri say that very heavy rain-storms occurred in that section during the past two or three days. At Verona a large part of the town was inundated, and considerable damage was done. The Atlantic and Pacific railroad bridge over Spring river was swept away and several hundred yards of track washed out. Fretty serious washouts occurred at various other numered yards of track washed out. Fretly serious wash-outs occurred at various other places, and trains will not be able to pass for several days. The crops are very seriously injured or wholly destroyed in the bottoms along Spring river and other streams, and much other property was swept away.

FATAL STORM.

Five Persons Known to Have Been Killed-Five Persons Known to Have Been Killed.
CINCINNATI, July 20.—A special dispatch from
Indianapolis says: A cyclone passed through
Harrevsburg, Fountain county, Ind., last Sanday night, tearing houses to pieces, uprooting
troes, and sweeping thing generally before it.
Five women were killed. The name of the
killed thus far ascertained are Mrs. Sowers, Mrs.
Sample and Mrs. Patterson. A hired girl and
little child of Mrs. Sowers are also among the
victims. A special dispatch from Cambrige
City, Ind., says that two hundred and fifty feet
of track of the White Water Valley railroad was
washed out and a bridge was carried away during
the storm, A large force is engaged in repairing
damages.

PAPAL LEGATION.

Farewell Presentations-The Messengers to Sail To-Day. New York, July 30.—A committee of the Cath-olic Total Abstinence Union of America waited upon the Papal ablegate, Mgr. Roncetti, this morning and presented him with an address con-taining protestations of devotion and love, to be conveyed to the Pope. The address was adopted at a meeting of a convention held in Chicago on the 24th of October, 1874. A Latin address to the Pope from the clergy of the diocese will be pre-sented to the Papal ablegate this evening, and the Papal legation will sail for Europe to-mor-

District 3-65 Bonds in New York Savings Banks.

ALEANY, N. Y., July 30 .- Upon the application of the superintendent of the bank department the Attorney General has rendered an opinion which is adverse to the legality of investment in the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds by 5the savings banks of the State. This decision must control the action of the savings banks.

More About the Suspended. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO. New York, July 89.-Mr. Dunean stated yesterday that at least five sixths of the letters of credit held against the firm were secured. It is credit held against the firm were secured. It is asserted that Theo. Moss had \$60,000 with the firm: Henderson h Colville had \$50,000, and Wm. Wheatley had a very large sum. J. L. Toole holds their paper, which he bought a fortnight ago to the extent of \$50,000. H. J. Montague deposited with them his earnings here, and John Brougham had almost his entire fortune in the house. John T. Raymond and W. L. Florence both hold letters of credit from the firm, as well as many of their professional associates abroad.

THE AREETS OF J. B. FORD AND CO., it is stated, amount to \$220,000, and consist largely

It is stated, amount to \$220,000, and consist largely of printing material and stock, besides books published and in print. These assets the firm estimate at their cost value, but it is hardly probable they will bring their cost value if sold now. Their liabilities are given at \$140,000. The creditors are principally business men in New York. Three in New York.

Springprint, Mass, July 30.—The Arms & Bardswell Manufacturing Company, manufac-turers of pecket-books, &c., at Northampton, have failed, with liabilities estimated at \$175,000 to The Mountain Meadows Massacre

BRAVER, UTAH, July 30 .- In the Mountain Mendows massacre trial to-day the defense called several witnesses, and an effort was made to show several witnesses, and an enort was made to allow that the emigrants poisoned an ox and sold it to the Indians at Corn creek; also that Grooze A. Smith, one of the priests of the Mormon Church, went south advising people not to sell grain and provisions on account of the invasion from Johnson's army, but did not refer to or know anything about this train. No evidence was effered to clear Lee of his connection with the massacre. The defense is expected to close to-morrow.

New York, July 30.—Steps are being taken to establish a first-clies line of steamships, to sail under the American fisq, between this port and Havre, touching at English perts. Several infuential merchants who are somected with steamship business are at work to organize this line.

O'Connell Centennial. NEW YORK, July 20.—At the meeting of the convention of Irish societies held to night a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the birthday of Daniel O'Con-

Fast Time in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, July 30.—The free to all race to-day was won by Goldsmith Maid, Lulu second and American Giri third. Time, 2:15%, 2:19%,

TROTTING AT GETTYSBURG. GETTYSBURG, PA., July 30 .- The trotting at ciation races here to-day gave great satisfition. Thirteen horses started in the three-minu tion. Thirteen norses started in the inro-minute race, which was won by Charlie, of Erie, Pa. Time, 2:40, 2:43, 2:373, 2:45. Henry took the first heat. The 2:45 race was also won by Charlie, beating a field of 11 horses. Time, 2:433, 2:433, 2:444. The pairing race was won by Indiana, of Lancaster, distancing the field in the first heat. BASE BALL.

New York, July 30 .- Chicago 8, Atlantic 3. New Haven, Ct., July 20.—The St. Louis Browns 9, New Havens 7.

JORNSON AND COYLE MAKE A NEW MATCH. JOHNSON AND COTLE MARE A NEW MATCH.
PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—To-day arrangements
were consummated for another swimming match
between Johnson and Coyle, from Chester to
Gloucester, in the Delawars, the same course as
before. The contest will take place between the
18th and 24th of Angust, for a purse of \$2,000.
The conditions will be the same as in the previous
match. Both men will gointo training to-morrow,
a t Gioucester, N. J.

CRIME AMONG INDIANS.

eclamation by the Chief of the Cherokee Nation. FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, July 29.-The following reclamation from William P. Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation, will be published in the Daily Monitor, of this city, to-morrow:

To the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory:
A meeting of the Executive Council was held at
Tallequah on the 14th and 16th instants to take into consideration the disturbed state of affairs growing out of the fearfully large number of mur-ders and acts of violence which have been recently committed. These deeds demoralise the country, spread more or less apprehension among the people, endanger our most valuable rights and bring shame upon our name and character. Believing it is largely within the power of the officers of the Nation to suppress these crimes by the exercise of energetic efforts in bringing the perpetrators to punishment under the law it was deemed advisable that your attention should be directly called to the subject, and such instructions given as would seem most calculated to accomplish the object in view. You are therefore urged to increased diligence in your efforts to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the country, as it is the most fruitful source of the crime committed; second, to enforce fully the provisions of the act against carrying unlawful weapons; third, not to place on guard any person hitherto charged with orime, of known intemperate habits, or overbearing or disreputable character. cently committed. These deeds demoralise the

Democratic Convention-State Rights Platform.

San Francisco, July 30 .- The platform of the Democratic Convention of Oregon covers State rights, the payment of the public debt, resumprights, the payment of the public deot, resump-tion of specie payments, legislative control of railroad fares and freights, and demands reform in all departments; bids for the support of the Patrons of Husbandry; opposes the protective tariff, paper currency, national banks, Ohinese immigration, and fraud and corruption in office.

Execution. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30 .- John Smith, hegro, was hung here to-day for the murder of Jas. Geraty, while on Edisto island, in February last. The execution was witnessed by several thouand persons, but was very quiet. Smith fully confessed the crime. His confederate, Joe Gibbs, who was sentenced to suffer with him, had his sentence commuted just before the execution to 20 years imprisonment by the colored Lieuteant Governor Gleaves, acting as Governor in the absence from the State of Governor Chamberlain.

Run Down by a Tow-Boat drowned by being run down by a tow-boat near Huntingtan, West Virginia, yesterday are sup-posed to be F. B. Kohaebrand, Harry Bultmann, Fred. B. Darusmout, and Wm. Och, all of this

city. They had been to the falls of the kanawhi on a hunting and fishing excursion, and at last accounts were on the way down the river in a skill intending to come all the way in that manner. It is supposed they were exhausted by thei labors and asleep when struck by the upward bound tow-boat. Revenue Fraud Trials.

Bevenue Fraud TrialsSr. Louis, July 30.—W. O. Avery, late chief clerk of the Treasury Department, arrived here to-day to answer to the indictment found against him by the United States grand jury for furnishing information to the so-called whisky ring in this city. Several more persons indicted for connection with the whisky frauds were before the United States District Court to-day, and entered into personal recognizance or gave bond for their appearance from day to day.

Plans of Mr. Beecher.

Yonk, July 30,-The World says tha under the new management of the Christian Union Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has decided to give up his usual course of winter lectures, and will devote most of his spare time to the building up of the paper, writing for it every week a series of articles. When not occupied of the paper, and free from church duties, he will spend his time in completing his Life of Christ.

Suffocated in a Privy Vault-St. Louis, July 30 .- About two o'clock this afternoon Thomas Donahue, proprietor of a board-ing house in the lower part of Carondelet, near the Vulcan iron works, was drowned in a privy vault on his premises. Charles Prunty, James Henry and Jeseph Schlichtig, who unsuccessfully descended into the vault to recover Donahue's body, were overcome by the foul air and vapors of the place and died before they could be res-

Congressional Nomination. San Francisco, July 30.—Lafayette Lane has been nominated for Congress by Oregon Demo

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

QUEREC, July 30.—The post master at St. Luce has been arrested and committed for robbing the mails.

MONTREAL, July 30.—Wm. Henderson, lumber merchant, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$150,000.

San Francisco, July 30.—A despatch from Eureks, Nev., reports that by a cave in at the Eureka Consolidated mine, Ruby Hill, five miners were killed. Two bodies were recovered.

BRUNSWICK, Mr., July 30.—A man named Miller, living at Birch Island, in Casico bay, beat his wife severely. His son attempted to interfere, and Miller shot him, inflicting a fatal wound.

TROY, July 30.—Benjamin Rousseau while grinding a stove-plate yesterday p. m. wedged the plate against the emery wheel in such a manner that a 15-pound fragment flew off, striking him on the head, dashing his brains out and killing him instantly.

Record of Fire.

Record of Fire.

Surnovoan, Mich, July 30.—Hemlock extract factory, owned by A. P. Newton, was burned this a.m. Loss, \$27,000.

San Francisco, July 30.—A fire in the Baysugar refinery this morning damaged the building and contents to the amount of \$40,000; covered by insurance.

New Haven, Ct., July 30.—The works of Sterling Organ Manufacturing Company, in Birmingham, were burned this morning. Loss on building and stock, \$40,000; insurance, \$14,500.

Kennemunk, Mr., July 30.—A destructive fire occurred to-night at Kennebunk port, burning the steam mill and shops at Ward's shippard, and also a bark, nearly ready to be launched, belonging to Perkins & Orawford. The loss cannot be estimated to-night.

The Effect on Conversation.

At Saratogs, since the races, a nautical or aquatic nomenclature has been adopted. Young women no longer ask you for an arm; it is, "Give me your starboard oar, please." Instead of proposing a walk to and through the hotels, they say, "Let us take a pull around the hash-cribs." In the evening, not a walts, but "a double soul race," is suggested. After gliding gracefully through a figure or two of the Lancers, you through a figure or two of the Lancers, your pariner, in a whisper, requests you to "make a spurt at the finish." When an awkward dancer trips he or she is said to have "caught a crab." A young woman no longer apologies for her hair being disarranged, but says that her row-locks are out of fix. The "Origin of Rance" is asked for at the bookstores, and an impression prevails that the Darwinian theory solves the waxed question of the winnin' stroke. Sensible people are no longer mid to be level-headed, But to "keep an even keel." A young man making inquiries about a girl whose figure pleases him does not ask what she is worth, but, "What's her tounager" A mid this freshet of boating terms the good old Saxon and horse sense of—John Morrissey, for instance—shines out like a good word in a nautical world.

An American Congress—not Bisine's—has been sitting at Naney, in France, upon affairs of the American people. It was composed of Frenchmen. They occupied themselves chiefly with the origin of this continent and its antiquities, and with the great question, who was the first European discovering it? Nothing much out of the common rut of Columbus and Verpnetus was brought to light, except a claim by Iceland to have tred New York soil as early as the year 1000, before the introduction of wooden persenents. After running through their programme, the Congress took refuge from work in dianers, regatus, races and other amusements suited to the season, and adjourned on the first instant. It was the most innocent American Congress ever in session, accomplishing no harm at all.

A Kentucky woman writes to the Woman's Journal to say that "the dawn of freedom for women here is begun," because "many wives are demanding stated incomes from their husbands."

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

HENRI ROCHEFORT AND PAUL DE CASSAGNAC ANXIOUS TO ASSASSINATE EACH OTHER

SECONDS UNABLE TO AGREE ON TERMS portant Capture of Treasure and Munitions-Ugly Complication

of Spain with Great Britain Proceedings in Parlinment-The O'Connell Centenary and the Home Rulers-A Ministerial Crisis in

Turkey.

Henri Rochefort Challenges Paul De Cassag-LONDON, July 31-5:30 a. m .- The Times re ports that Henri Rochefort on the 10th instant sent a letter to Paul De Cassagnac, calling on him to come to Geneva immediately with his nim to come to Geneva immediately with his seconds. The cause of the challenge was certain articles which appeared in the Le Pays in 1872. Cassagnac replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rocherfort the choice of weapons and appointing Prince Alexander De Wagran and Count Harrison his seconds.

M.M. Perin and Ordinarie, haying consented to act as Rochefort's seconds, have met those of M. and Farm and ordinarie, naving concented to act as Rochelort's seconds, have met those of M. De Cassagnacin Paristo arrange the terms of the duel. They claim that as their principal is the insulted party he has not only the choice of weapons, but the right to determine the distance. They then demanded that the men should meet

and shoot at the word of command. M. De Gassagnac's seconds said this was simply murder, for when the arms of the combatants were extended the muzales of their weapons would almost touch. M. Rochefort's representatives refused to admit these objections. They said their principal, considering the importance of the case, and been very particular about the conditions. Friends of M. De Cassagnae then proposed that the distance be thirty paces, each combatant to be allowed to advance five steps after the word is given, the time of firing to be optional and shoot-ing to continue until one or the other fall. M. Rochefort's seconds declined this proposi-tion, and the matter rests there.

THE DUEL DECLARED OFF.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dissatisfaction of Home Rulers. LONDON, July 30. - The Manchester Home Rulers have published a statement that they, like their confreres in London, both members of Par-liament and others, are profoundly dissatisfied with the sectarian character which is given to the O'Connell centenary festival in Dublin, Great surprise is expressed that Dr. Isaac Butt, the Heme-Rule Member of Parliament for Limerick, has not been invited to the centenary celebrati IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this afternoon Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to inquiry, said England had not been invited to any future conference on the usages of war. Her views on that subject were unchanged. unchanged.
Mr. Disraeli, in response to a question of Mr.
Bates, Conservative member for Flymouth, said
the Government would afford every facility for
the appointment of a committee to investigate
Flymoully advances floating Flytes if the latter so

rimsoll's charges affecting Bates if the latter so desired. Debate on the shipping bill was begun. Mr. Pilmsoil advocated the passage of Sir Charles Adderly's bill, with certain amendments. The House will sit to-morrow. BILLS PASSED.

LONDON, July 30.—The British channel tunnel bill passed the House of Lords this afternoon. Sir Charles Adderly's shipping bill passed its second reading this evening in the House of Commons without a division.

mons without a division.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BALL.

LONDON, July 30.—The grand ball given by the Lord Mayor of London to mayors and other civic dignitaries from abroad took place to-night at Gulidhail, and was a magnificent affair. Nearly 3,500 persons were present, including all the distinguished guests at the banquet yesterday. The hall was finely decorated, although there was little time to prepare it for the ball following so soon after the banquet. No member of the British Ministry attended the ball. Among the Americans present were General Collis and lady, of Philadelphia.

THE LOSS OF THE VICESBURG.

A Brilliant Victory for the Patriots-Sapture of an Important Train-The British Lion

New York, July 39.—A Havana letter, dated the 24th, says a Neuvitas letter of June 25 says: About ten days ago a large Spanish convoy left Puerto Principe for Guadmare, consisting of 45 ox-carts and 98 pack mules, with arms, ammunition, provisions, and \$180,000 in gold for the army at Cascorro and Guadmaro. The convoy was guarded by 800 soldiers under command of Col. guardee by ow solders under command of Cel. Huelches, and was suddenly attacked by the rebels, 500 strong, under command of Generals Garcia and Reeves, and the whole force of guards and escort was thrown into confusion, and the convoy captured by the rebels. The loss of the Spanish troops was about 150 killed, among the number Col. Huelches, who was in command. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.

A PASSENGER TAKEN FROM A BRITISH VESSEL A PASSENGER TAKEN FROM A BRITISH VESSEL AND SHOT.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A letter from St.-Thomas says the Spanish authorities at St. John, Porto Rico, took off a passenger named Luis Venegas from the British steamship Elder by force, despite the protest of the captain, and it was reported that Venegas had been shot. It is said he had held a position in the Spanish Army, and absconded with public funds. He was en route from St. Thômas to San Domingo on the Elder, which put into Porto Rico. When the captain of the Elder, refused to give up Venegas a Spanish gunboat took position in front of her, ready for action. The captain then said he was not prepared to resist force, and had to surrender the passenger under protest. It was also said that Venegas was only a political offender.

Close Shaving for the Budget-MELBOURNE, July 50.—The budget has met with great opposition in Parliament, and passed the preliminary stages by only 1 majority. The

TURKEY. Rumored Change of Premier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.—It is reported that the Grand Vinier has been dismissed from office. Thompson, Late of the Grand Union.

"John Paul" pays the following graceful tri-bute to that prince of dining-room impressaries who has recently removed his last cloth: "Ah, much do we miss Thompson, so long head-waiter has caught a crab, a bad one, and they fear its name is consumption. Never can his place at the prow be filled, I fear. A great many of the guests have lost their interest in eating, now that he's not here to boss the job. His was the courtly bow, his the grand manner. It was semething to be passed down the long line of heroes, descended be passed down the long line of heroes, descended from heroes, by the wave of his white sapitin' Not a waiter in the dining-room but knew what that wild wave was saying, sister. Like Juillen's beton, the wonderful flourish of which defied imitation, no successor can take up the napkin when the master lays it down. Emulation is vain; hang up the damask alongside the fiddle and the bee, good people. Far be it from me to discourage structing comins, but better lat Thomasses's no.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE. Its Partial Occupation-Description of the Building.

Building.

In the post offices and court and custom-houses of this country will our Mulletts, Potters and their successors find fitting monuments, for even as these structures shall stand the test of time and criticism and thoroughly respond to their various requirements, so will they redound to the honor and attest the genius of their architects. The New York post office building is about being occupied in part by the courts, and the Tribune speaks of it as follows:

occupied in part by the courts, and the Privace speaks of it as follows:

The United States courts, both district and efreuit. District Attorney Bliss and his assistants, the Federal commissioners, and the United States marshal, with his officers, have taken up their quarters in the new post office boilding. Nothing but the law library, the books and the records have been carried from the oid boilding into the new offices. All the furniture of the old court-rooms and offices will be put up at auction to-day in the building in Chambers street. The furniture in the building is new, and uniform in style and quality. The foors are carpeted with Brussels carpeting, with the exception of that of the library, which is covered with patent feiling. The rooms are large, lofty, excellently lighted and ventilated, and fitted with all modern improvements:

THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING

is a triangular structure, the three sides of which front on the City Hall park, Broadway and Park Row, respectively; the Park-Row front is 278 feet long, and the other two fronts are 230 feet each in length. The extreme length of the building from the park front to the opposite extremity is 236 feet. The height from the sidewalk to the lantern on the south end of the building is 136 feet, to the pavilion 140 feet and to the dome 182 feet. Below the *idewalk are a basement and a cellar, the cellar being 7 feet and the basement 14 feet high. Above these there are five stories, the first, second and fifth of which are set apart for the post office, the third and fourth for the courts and the offices connected with them. The first story is 29 feet high; all the other stories are 25 feet, with the exception of the District and Circuit Court-rooms and the Criminal Court-rooms, which rise from the second to the fourth.

The triangular form of the exterior of the

rooms, which rise from the second to the fourth floor.

The triangular form of the exterior of the structure is preserved throughout. This building is constructed around a central triangular space. This area is vacant except on the first floor. Around this central area extend three broad divisions, the inner one being occupied with apartments and chambers, the middle division consisting entirely of corridors, which run the whole distance around the building, and the third and outer division being taken up by rooms and chambers. The entire building is lighted by tiers of lofty windows from the coutside, as well as from the liner space, while from the ceiling of the corridors are suspended massive bronse chandellers, bearing gas jets.

Ing gas jets.

THERE ARE TEN RLEVATORS
In the building for mail matter, and four for passengers and general freight. Twelve of the elevators are worked by hydraulic pressure. The four passenger elevators run to the top of the building; the other ten from the basement to the first floor and gallery. Seven principal staircases rise from the first to the fifth story, and there are about twenty smaller ones to various points in the building. All the staircases are spiral and constructed of from. There is a heater beneath each window, a fanlight over every door, and ventilators in every room connecting with the top of the building.

The cellar is occupied by heating apparatus for the whole building, by boilers and engines for running the elevators, ac. The basement and first floor will be occupied by the Post Office, and the basement is to be used chiefly for sorting and delivering the mails. All the working furniture of the post effice is of cherry wood; mahogany is nuse everywhere else. The first floor, which overs the entire area of the building, presents a very attractive appearance, being light and graceful in structure, with a multitude of pillars supporting the ceiling.

of the building already referred to is clearly defined here by a vast triangular skylight, through which a flood of light pours. In addition to this are sixty windows on the three outer sides of the building. Above, on the side near the Oity Hail Park, is a gallery, which is reserved for the registered letters department and for the special agents.

The second story is occupied by the postmaster's rooms, the money order department, the cashier's and wholesale stamp department, the District Court-room, the Circuit and Equity Court-rooms, the judges and witness-rooms. The third floor contains court-rooms and law offices, the district judge's chambers, and those of the clerk and marshals. These are on the Broadway side. The chambers of the circuit judges and clerks, the district attorneys are immediately over the postmaster's offices in the southern part of THE INTERIOR SPACE

sistant district attorneys are immediately over the postmaster's offices in the southern part of building.

The fourth story contains the law library and offices for the District Court clerks and United States marshals, the Circuit Court and district attorney's clerks and the chief supervisor of elec-tions and his clerks.

tions and his clerks.

THE LAW LIBRARY
fills two magnificent rooms, with a small committee-room between. The library consists of 18,000 volumes, nearly all of which are already stranged on the shelves. Whatever of value is published in this country or Great Britain bearing on legal subjects is purchased for the library which also contains a fine collection of about 600 volumes of French law books, with a lesser number of Spanish, Italian, and German works. The only libraries in this country which can compare favorably with it in its special scope are the Library of Congress at Washington, and the New York State Library at Albany. In the middle of the larger room is a marble statue of James T. Brady, by McDonald. Over one of the windows will be piaced a large portrait painting of William Curtis Noyca, the former librarian. In the first or west room will be portraits of Chanceller Kent. Thomas Addis Emmett, and Judge Greene U. Bronson.

In the committee-room there will be two medallions in bronso, one representing Charles O'Concr. the present president of the library, the other representing William M. Evarts, the chairman of the committee on jurisprudence. There will also be displayed a silver wase bequeathed by Hugh Maxwell.

The fifth story will be given up to the document of the Post Office Department.

The building is fire-proof throughout, and all the window-shutters, which are of iron two inches thick, are so arranged that in case of a fire from without threatening the building they can be easily closed by persons within. Each floor is lighted by sixty large windows from the outside, and every floor except the first by twenty-one windows from the inside, the light coming to these latter by the open central space of the building. The post office department is not expected to move into the new building before September. THE LAW LIBRARY

Waiters' Pees a Swindle. "John Paul" has been to Saratoga this week, and seems to be out of sorts, or he has got something else bad. He writes to the Tribune: "This one fellow with a dollar, he is transferred elsewhere—or I am—and there's a new man behind my chair. There are more men in that dining room, I find, than I've got dollars. Here you have the principle of the dear gazelle again—a principle which runs all through life—also, you have the tree and flower idea. 'I never nursed,' &c. Vide Moore, if you want any more of it."
"William," again he says, "my old-time friend and waiter, has gone back on me, has learned to love another. But he consented to be 'interviewed' on the planes this morning. A bald spot shows on the top of his head, and he's going to marry. In the meanwhile he is waiting on a bride and groom, who have a private table set for them, that so he may learn how to behave himself when he too joins the noble army of martyrs. Comfortably off he wastwo summers ago; now he rolls in wealth, which shows how sublime a thing it is to wait upon me several seasons in succession." one fellow with a dollar, he is transferred else

(From the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser.)
Mr. Bryers, a justice of the peace at Perdido
Station, Baldwin county, had a stock range, in
which the stock of his neighbors ran at will. For rome cause he resolved to fence them off, leaving it open to his only. A family by the name of Had-ley and another by the name of Stewart, friends and relatives each of the other, became enraged and relatives each of the other, became enraged at Bryers' conduct. On Monday last the Hadleys and Stewarts, six in number, rode up to Bryers' residence and called him out. They were armed with double-barreled shotyons; but not dreaming that they meant to harm him, the old man and one of the boys went out to meet them. As these left their door, the six men opened fire upon them, killing both. Another son of Bryers, who was in the house when the firing began, selsed a shotgun and rifle and ran into the yard. Meanwhile, however, the party at the gate had taken to cover, and those of them whose weapons had not been discharged in the first onest shot the third son, their shot taking effect in his side. But he held his ground bravely, and with such effect that he succeeded in killing two of his assailants and wounding a third. The others fied.

Colonel Anthony.

Colonel Anthony.

Col Anthony, brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony and editor of the Leavenworth Times, who was shot more than two months ago, is yet in a critical condition. The heavy pistol ball passed through the collar bone and in the direction of a large artery. The blood that flowed out was pronounced arterial, and for a short time he was supposed to be dead. His heart was still for a moment, and in the brief interval a clot of blood was formed in the mouth of the severed artery, remaining there thirty-six hours. Then the clot gave way, and death was expected; but the blood surged into the surrounding parts without birsting the tissue, forming a sac, called by surgeons an ancurism. At every best of the heart the blood reashed into the sac, threatening a rupture. The wound otherwise healed, leaving the difficult, often impossible, task of curing the ancurism. The method adepted was compression, and now the sac is very small, with a new clot, forming in the artery. He is kept on a low diet, and not allowed to mave much, and six weeks more will elapse before recovery is possible.

Darwinisms.

Statistics collected by George H. Darwin, son of the great naturalist, fall to support the popular view that insanity, physical degeneracy and stertility are the natural consequences of first-count marriages. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Edibourgh, has come to the conclusion that the apparent lilectects are amost nothing, under favorable conditions of life, but that if the children are ill-fed, badly housed and clothed, the svil may become very marked. "This," says Mr. Darwin, "is in striking accordance with some unpublished experiments of my father on the named, breeding

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING AT BARRANCAS

NO NEW CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE ENGRAVING OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES

because he is Needed more in his Present Position as Cashier-Auother Canadian Production Transferred from the Free to the Buttable List-Naval Orders and Ap-

pointments, &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided against making any change in the engraving or printing of National Bank notes, with the exception that the notes are to be printed on distinctive paper and marked "series of 1876," and will bear the signature of the Treasurer of the United States. Dutiable at Twenty Per Cent-

Dutiable at Twenty Fer Cent.

The Treasury Department has decided that certain so-called "nitre-cape," imported from Canada, claimed to be entered free as a fertiliser, is dutiable at twenty per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article, if appearing that although it may sometimes be used in the manufacture of fertilisers, it is capable of being mand is principally used in the manufacture of Giauter salts and soda ash. Naval Gazette

Detached-Midshipman M. K. Schwenk has re-Detached—Midshipman M. K. Schwenk has re-perted his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting ordersig Asistant Paymaster C. H. Thompson has re-turned home from the Palos, Asis le station, and has been placed on sick leave; Mate Henry Tew from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Rio Bravo; Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson from the navy yard, Philadelphia, dist inst., and graned leave or absence for six months from August 1.

Appeintments.

The President has appointed Luther S. Trow bridge collector of internal revenue for the First district of Michigan; James H. Moore, of Nebraska, register of the land office at Heleun, Montana Territory; Wm. H. Stewart, postmaster at Edinburgh, Ind. A. H. Shattuck, of Massachusetts, has been promoted and appointed a clerk of the second class in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st Instant.

Mr Gilfillan Declines the Chief Clerkship. After all, it seems that there is yet no appoint ment of Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Avery's resignation. Mr. Giffilian, who was the choice of the Secretary for office, is of such value to the Treasurer in his present position as cashier that Mr. New demursed very earnestly to being deprived of his services, and the consequence is that the contemplated change is not to be made. Mr. Giffilian will remain where he is, and has the consciousness forced upon him that he is the right man in the right place, as he would be in the chief clerk's office, or elsewhere that his superior officers might think proper to assign him. The Secretary has not yet determined who he will invite to the vacant chief clerkship. ent of Chief Clerk of the Trea

Yellow Fever at Barraneas. The following telegrams from Fort Barrane ral of the Army:

One new case since last night's report. One death, (wife of Lieut, Ingalis.) No case from Fort Pickens for 60 hours. Dr. Sternberg isdoing well.

Well.

JULY 28, 1875—p. m.

Dr. Sternberg is doing well. One new case since
my repet of this morning. None from Pickens.
One death, (laundres.) J. M. BRANSAN,
Byt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g.
FORT BARRANGAS, FLA., July 20, 1875.
No new case and go death since my report of
last night. Dr. Sternberg's symptoms are very
favorable this morning. J. M. BRANNAN,
Byt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The order of the President, published in the morning papers, directing Assistant Secretary Burnam to act as Secretary during the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Treasury should not be understood as indicating the slightest dis-pleasure on the part of the President or the Secretary towards Assistant Secretary Conant. That officer enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence are of equal dignity by law. In this case the or-

ler was made in view of the possibility that the Secretary might be absent from the city before How a Colored Man Tempted a Boy. Richard Hammond, colored, employed at the mee of the Independent Ice Company, on Pennwas arrested by Officer Harlow last night, on the Thornton went to the company's office to purchase fee, and when coming away from the cellsr door picked up a white envelope, marked in one corner 130 and in the other 50.13, probably meaning dellars and cents. Looking into the envelope the boy saw some money—he mays a \$20 bill and three or four other notes, of what value he didn't know. Hammond claimed the money jand took it away from the boy, saying that he put it en the parement to try his honesty. He was taken to the Central station and gave hall for his appearance to-day.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Will you permit a suffering community to occupy a small space in your paper, that we may Sir: Will you permit a suffering community to occupy a small space in your paper, that we may enter a sociemn protest against an intolerable nuisance, which, despite repeated polition and increasing prayer to the honorable Hoard of Health for relief, is still allowed to exist. We refer to the "cesspool" of fifth, the culminating point of foul surface sewerage included, in an area bounded by Missaschusetts avenue on the south, Third. Fourth and I streets on the east, west and north, and located directly between Nos. 12 and 512 Third street northwest. The most offensive "slops" are continually being thrown into this alley from kitchens and out-houses belonging to dwellings abutting thereon, and the death-ladened stench inevitable to arise from such matter pooling along a cobble-paved water course, under a Julysun, hils the air with disease and pestilence, and renders the two residences above named absolutely unshabitable. The windows and doors are oblighd to be tightly closed, and even then the atmosphere is often so intensely impure as to drive the afflicted residents from their homes. This "hole" has been suffered to remain in this condition, without the least abatement, since last December. Cocasionally, however, during our late "heated term," an inspector would visit the infected neighborhood, stalk about with a consequential air for a few moments, take a whiff or two of the odor, then retire. He nover returns. The inference is appreciated. If the proper authorities wish to save the city from the yellow fever, or even something worse, they will no longer delay action in this particular locality. July 30, 1878.

At the recent meeting of pastors and laymen, held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. It was "Resolved, That we invite the several churches of the city to appoint two delegates, with the pastors, to meet at this place, on Monday, August 2, to extend an official invitation to Meers. Moody and Sankey, to hold a series of meetings

A few evenings ago a young woman took a ring from the finger of a young man, a friend of hers, at a piculo, and falled to return it. When they next met it was on the Avenue, the young man being accompanied by two of his friends. He denext met it was on the Avenue, the young man being accompanied by two of his friends. He de-manded the ring, but was told that he could not have it. A row followed; the girl commencing on the owner of the piece of jewelry in regular pugi-listic style, and never stopped until she whipped him and the two men who were in his company. The affair created considerable merriment for a few bystanders while it lasted, and the dexterous manner in which the girl used her hands was fa-vorably commented on.

Grand Army of the Potomac.

Record of a Kistorie Craft. The frigate Constitution, says the Philadelphia Ledger, or "Old Ironsides," as she has been familiarly called, after having lain on the stocks familiarly called, after having lain on the glocks at the navy yard for several years a dismantled and apparently rotten hulk, has at last, by special order from the Navy Department, been placed in the hands of the carpenters, and is now undergoing repairs, with a view, it is said, of being exhibited during the Centenpial year. There is nothing remaining of the vessel except the bare hull, and workmen are now engaged in creeting the necessary staging in order to begin the work of replanking her ribs. After she has been got in a condition for the water she will be launched, and the rest of the fitting up will be done after she is in the water. It is the intention of the Government to have the original appearance of the vessel, both inside and outside, reproduced as nearly as possible. The hull is already coppered,

Government to have the original appearance of the vessel, both inside and outside, reproduced as nearly as possible. The hull is already coppered, and it is thought that the remaining repairs can be completed in a comparatively short time.

Considerable interest will doubtless be felt by the public in the question whether any one of the original timbers laid in the vessel when she was constructed in 1797 remain. There is a tradition among naval constructors that there are some of the original timbers now in the vessel, but there have been so many repairs to her, and she has been so frequently overhauled, that it is almost impossible to ascertain definitely whether such is the fact or not. The vessel is said to have suffered greatly at the hands of the relic-hunters, for it is asserted while she was undergoing repairs at various wharves it was no uncommon thing for a carperter who had discovered a piece of old and "distorted looking" timber to appropriate it and have it turned into a case or some other article to be preserved by himself or friends as a relic. These depredations, together with the necessary removal of a large amount of decayed or insecure timber, has almost transformed the vessel into a new ship.

It was proposed by the naval authorities, when it was found on the adjournment of the last Congress that no special appropriation for her repair had been made, to break her up, as it did not appear that she would be of any further use to the navy. A similar proposition was made once before, and was the cause of the well-known poem, written in protest of the act, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, beginning with the line—

"Ay, tear her instarred easign down,"

The Constitution was built at acost of more than

written in protest of the act, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, beginning with the line—
"Ay, tear her tattered ensign down,"
The Constitution was built at a cost of more than \$600,000 at Hart's ship yard in Boston, and was launched on the flat of Uctober, 1797, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Special care was taken in her construction to use the best live oak timber, and the bending of the planking was done without steam, in order that it might be the harder and more durable. Her first commander was Captain James Nicholson, and she started upon her first cruise in July, 1798. In 1804che was the flagship of Commodors Preble during the bombardment of Tripoli and in the action of the 29th of August before Tripoli. She was run to within a short distance of the fortifications, and after a fierce contest slienced the guns. On the 19th of August, 1812, the celebrated combat between the Constitution, carrying 44 guns, and commanded by Captain Dacres, took place off the American coast, in the present track of the vessels from New Yerk to Liverpool. After considerable manneuvring the vessels came together late in the afternoon, and the righting of the two vessels having become entangled both drews prepared to board. While Liceutenant Morris, of the Constitution, was making an effort to lask the ressels together the Constitution shorts, of the considerable manneuvring the vessels came together late in the afternoon, and the righting of the two vessels having become entangled both drews prepared to board. While Liceutenant Morris, of the Constitution, was making an effort to lask the ressels together the Constitution should be an an additional and the first the constitution should be an an additional and the first the two vessels together the Constitution should be an additional and the first the constitution should be an additional and the first the constitution control to the constitution control to the start of the constitution control to the constitution control to the constitution control to the constitution

Constitution, was making an effort to lash the vessels together the Constitution shot ahead of her antagonist, and it was then found that the Guerriers was badly shattered. Soon after the foremast and mainmast of the Guerriers were carried overboard, and the ressel was left helpless. A few moments after her commander surrendered.

The next action in which the Constitution was an any any any with the British

of late years the Constitution has been used as a school-ship at the Navai Academy at Annapolis, and for a long time, while lying at the foot of the "long wharf," she has been a familiar object at the Academy. The figure-head of the Constitution has been for a number of years a wooden statue of General Jackson, which it is proposed to place in the grounds of the Navai Academy at Annapolis.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Chamberlain and wife, of South Carolina, are at the United States hotel, Saratoga. Moody and Sanky are sojourning among the lelightful mountains of Wales. delightful mountains of Wales.

Lee, the Mormon witness, tried to escape from prison, but was gathered up by the collar and returned to his cell.

Speaker Blaine has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Colby University.

U. S. Grant, jr., is back from Europe, and the whole family are now at Long Branch. Grandson Sartoris is to be christened this week.

Messrs. Robert L. and Alexander Stuart are about to erect a new building for the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Col. I. E. Heckley was appointed Supreme

cal Seminary at Princeton.

Col. L. E. Bleckley was appointed Supreme Court judge of Georgia yesterday in piace of Judge McCoy, resigned.

Barry Sullivan sailed yesterday from Queenstown on the steamer Germanic for New York to fulfill and engagement at Beoth's theatre.

Gen. Geo. E. Pickett, late of the Confederate army, died at Norfolk last night at 10:48, after a brief illness, aged 30.

Governor Tilden, of New York, is at Saratogs, and also Judge Neilson, of Brookiyn; Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican.

Captain J. J. Purman, who recently resigned a first-class dierkship in the War Department, has, woon examination, been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Patent Office.

Proude, the historian, has sustained a great Froude, the historian, has sustained a great affliction in the loss of his daughter Rose, a young lady of distinguished loveliness. The historian was absent in Africa at the time of her death.

Boston, July 30.—Francis Dane, for many years connected with the boot and shoe trade of Boston, died at Hamilton, Mass., yesterday after-noon. He was well known throughout the South and West. and West.

Midshipman Charles J. Badger, U. S. N., reached the city on Thursday evening from the Facific squadron, and is stopping with his parents, Captain and Mrs. Badger, at the United States navy yard.

Miss Hulett, a lady lawyer of Chicago, is gaining a successful practice. She appears in the various courts with case of manner, confidence and ability decidedly above the average lawyer.

Assistant Pastor Halliday told the Plymouth brethren and sisters at the Friday-night prayer-meeting that there were so many empty benches in the church on the Sundays since their pastor left that he felt almost ashamed to ask other ministers to preach for them, and begged them to reform. to reform.

Joaquin Miller, while enjoying the sea breeze at Long Branch, is reading the proofs of his new book of poems, soon to be published by Bentier, or London. Those who have read the advance sheets speak admiringly of the new pleasure

afforded them by the poet of the Sterras.

White Sulphur Springs, Va., seems to be a favorite resort for politicians of all shades this summer. Except Toombe and Joseph E. Johnston are among the distinguished Southerners there. Vice President Wilson is daily expected, and President Grant has promised to visit the Springs if he has time.

Mark Twain's joking advertisement for the body of the boy who stole his umbrella at a base ball match recoiled rather heavily upon him. Some medical student left a "case"—the corpse of a boy—at his house, and Mark was thought to have been his murderer until the janitor of the medical college claimed the "subject."

Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smith-

The Music of the Future.

Everything pertaining to the life and characteristics of the composer of the grandest music, the mest powerfully imaginative, descriptive and exalted music the world ever heard—Richard Wagner—Is accepted with eagurees by his appreciators. A prototype and equality for the friendship which has always existed between Franz Lieutand Wagner is found in the unbroken intimacy and unrafted affection which was ever sustained between Schiller and Goeths. In an intercourse of wenty years endurance not a drop of bitterness has interrupted their friendship. Wagner mays that when he saw Liest conducting a performance of his "Tanhauser" he recognized his second self in the achievament. What I felt in composing it he felt in performing it. I is that the glorious "Lohengrin" was first given to a public acidence at Weimar.

It is said that Wagner has drawn impiration from the gentus of (foother has forwing old from fidths and Liest from both. Berlies and Wagner are the kings of that most revyal school of art music which tenches the heights of subliment imagination, and the the Titans of old, they acale the clouds and bring down inspiration. They have made vocal, all Qod's brightest and most mysterious creations, and brought into expression the richest thoughts of the soul. Excursion, Basket Picnic, and Exhibition Accuration, Sance Frome, and Akhiotical will be given by the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association and the Woodlaws Agricultural Glub, Saturday, August 7, on board the steamer Mary Washington. Boat leaves the Seventh wharf at 1d o'clock a. m., returning at 5 o'clock p. m. The boat will go down the river as far as Quantico, stopping at the principal landings. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; children half price.

SATURDAY MONOGRAPHS.

THE VIRGIN MARY'S WEDDING BING

PRICES PAID FOR CLASSIC STATUES.

OLD MARRIAGE LAWS AND CUSTOMS.

THE TOMB OF CAIN IN KAUBUL Edgar Allan Poe-Spectacles for Arctic

Explorers-Mr. Story's Dialogue -The Afghan Border-Bun dling and Tarrying-What is Required in an Actor,

In a Studio. Mr. W. W. Story, now in Rome, has recently contributed to magazine literature a most instructive dialogue between imaginary persons, whom he has named Mallett and Belton. The great knowledge of Mr. Story in matters of art he has knowledge of Mr. Story in matters of art he has put into the mouth of Mallett, and we shall be thanked for the reproduction of some of it. The conversation entire is in "Littlell's" for July 31. Mallett is made to say: Julius Cusar was a far more generous patron of painting. He bought of Timomachus, the painter of Athens, two figures, one representing Ajax and the other Medes, which he placed in the temple of Venus Generic, for which he paid eighty Attic talents, or £21,000. This is a handsome sum when one thinks that each picture only represented a single figure. Apelles, I find, received twenty talents in gold, or £5,000, for a portrait of Alexander wielding a thunderbolt, which he painted on the walls of the Temple of Diana at Epheus.

The famous Colossus at Rhodes, which was made of bronne, and was seventy cubits—or about or acoust, for a portrait of Alexander wielding a funderbolt, which he painted on the walls of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

The famous Colossus at Rhodes, which was made of bronse, and was seventy cubits—or about one hundred and five feet—in height, was twelve years in making, and is said to have cost only 300 talents—or about £75,000 if we recken the Attio talent, or £102,000 if we recken the other talent, and brobably the latter talent is to be reckeded in this case. At all events, the so-called Colossus of the Sun, in the Capitol, which was a bronze figure of Apollo, only thirty cubits—or forty-dive feet English—high, brought by Marcus Luculius from Appelonis, in Pontus, cost 500 talents, which, if reckened even as Attic talents, would be over £125,000; and it would hardly be probable that the Colossus at Rhodes, which was twice its height, could have been executed for so much less. But this is a trifle compared to the price paid for a colossus statue of Mercury, made for the city of Averni, in Gaul, by Zenodorus. On this work he was sugaged for ten years, and the cost of it was £353,000.

The gold employed on the movable drapery alone of the Athena was over forty talents in weight of unalloyed gold, according to Thueydides, whose exactness in such matters is above suspicion. This would be equivalent to some £110,000 in coin: while a single look on the head of the Zeus at Olympia weighed six mina, or about the value of nearly £5,000.

For the famous statue of the Diadumenos, which was a bronse figure of life size, representing a youth tying a filled round his head, Polyeleitus received about one hundred talents, or about £25,000.

After mentioning several other statues, we find this statement in regard to pottery:

For a single dish of pottory the tragic actor Acophus paid a hundred thousand seaterces, or nearly £000; and the Emperor Vitalificus ordered a dish to be made for him, for which a furnace was srected in the fields outside the city, for a million sesterces, or £3,000.

was arected in the fields outside the city, for a million sesterces, or £8,000. Murshine cups were a special luxury, on which they spent large sums. Murshine was a species of opaline stone, variegated with delicate colors, somewhat apparently between an opal and feld-spar, exceedingly rare, and commanding large prices. One of these cups, holding less than three pints, was cold for 70,000 sesterces, or more than £700. For another, Titus Petronius gave 500,000 sesterces, or £2,700; and Nero having set his eyes on this, Petronius, who hated the emperor, dashed it to frag ments in order to prevent him from getting possession of it. Nero himself, however, surpassed them all, for he had a murrhine cup for which he paid the produgious sum of a million see

Sin and Madness and Marriage-"Responsibility in Mental Disease" is the new

work of a celebrated English physician, Dr. Henry Maudsley. In a most able review of the work the writer says: Marriage of near relatives is also a fertile source of insanity; the nearce the relationship the more certain are the children to be either mentally or bodily defective, or both. How far cousins may marry with safety is a disputed point; some maintain they can do so with perfect safety, provided both families are free from disease, but it is generally acknowledged that there is much risk.

It is hardly to be expected, however, that men will pay much attention to any warning that will be given in the matter of choosing a proper wife. Man has perunded himself, rightly or wrongly, that in his case there is in the Seeling of love between the sexes something of so sacred and mysterious a character as to justify disregard to consequences in marriage.

Still, however, the warning should be given to him, and he should be taught to deny himself, if necessary—to remember the holy precopt, that no man should live for himself alone. If he were gifted with prescience, and could see the consequences of his ill-advised marriage, he would stop before he entered on so soleum an engagement. It would seem ridiculous, in our present redined and intellectual axe, for those who contemplated couriship, or their parents, to make inquiries as to the physical marriages? However, we do not want an act of Parliament framed to legislate in this matter, but we do want men to be taught to act with a little more circumspection.

Falling in love being much a matter of propinquity, they can keep out of the way of dangerous attraction, or if they have fallen in love, they may surely pause before, in order to avoid the temporary suffering of an act of sharp self-renunciation, they resolve to run the almost certain risk of bringing untold miseries upon one or more of the manner in which they enter the marriage state. They must also be taught to be something nobler and higher than mere "falling in love;" that morbid sentimentality inculate

where there is a constant struggle to get sufficient to live on, as well as to the want of proper nour ahment and clothing. The constant strain on the parents minds is often too great, and they at tast break down, while the children are doubly cursed

The Stage-Sound Definitions. The "British Quarterly Review" for July says. as introductory to a review of "Macroady's Reminiscences and Selections from his Diaries and Letters," that the stage is a perilous form of and Letters," that the stage is a perilous form of professional activity, and the theatre is a hazardous mode of personal effort. On almost no subject is a greater mistake made than in regard to the conditions of fitness for being on the stage. A person of active passionate nature, or at the period of life in which the almiess six of passion is strongest, becomes "stage-struck," and fancies that the vigorous play of the puises of passion state that the vigorous play of the puises of passion are as an actor. Over such aspirants the passions exert mastery; the great impersonator must had all the manifestations of passion under his control. Judgment must outweigh and overcome the heyday in the blood, and outtered art bear rule in the penetralia mentic. The actuary and thrill of the spectator require to be secured by the predstermined force of the actor's artistic adaptation of expression to passion. Personation is educated simulation, a regulated and refined reproduction of trained manifestations of the outward signs of the inward movements of the mind. They are not, therefore, those whose personal passions are over active who should choose the stage as a profession, but those whose intellect can be so kindled with emotive sympathy as to add the grace of personation to the poet's conceptions. A late number of "Blackwood's Magasine" con-tains an interesting article, entitled "The Abode of Snow. The Afghan Border." The following

long exposure to the glare of the intense white of the mow in the Polar regions is most harmful to the gight. To meet this difficulty specialise of green-tinted glass, surrounded by gause, have been proposed. These will, however, fall in practice, as the glass part of the spectacles is liable to get dim and elecaded, while the gause and the wire by means of which the spectacles are fastened behind the ears will in an Arcticelimate become so cold that to the human skin they will have the sensation of being made of red-hot wire. Mr. Cooper's suow-spectacles have neither glass, nor from in their composition, for they are made of chousts, and are tied did to the head by a relived cord. They resemble somewhat two half walnutshalls over the eye. Their great peculiarity, however, is that the wearer sees through a simple site in front of the jupil of the eye. The sides of each eye bett are perforated with minute holes, in order that the wearer can get a ride-view of objects. These glasses will also prove useful to travelers by railway, inasmuch as they keep out the glare of the sun, and prevent the admission of dust into the eye. To angine-drivers, therefore, they would be invaluable, especially when exposed during sleet, snow-storms, or very windy weather. They am por gas-light.

Tarrying and Marrying, en Chemise.

Tarrying and Marrying, on Chemise. The younger people of the present generation have heard curious and interesting storice of the custom of "bundling," which was once the rule, and is not now wholly obselete, in the Dutch counties of Pennsylvanta. It undoubtedly had its origin in Wales, and Mr. Edward J. Wood, in counties of Pennsylvania. It undoubtedly had its origin in Wales, and Mr. Edward J. Wood, in his book, "The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries," says: "The man (in Wales) went at night to the bed of his love, into which, retaining some of his oater garments, he was admitted by her without reserve. These meetings were often conducted with much innocence, but sometimes the converse happened. This kind of courtship generally took place on Saturday or Sunday night, and the man eften walked long distances to the bundling. The custom is said to have originated in a scarcity of fuel, and the consequent unpleasantness of the couple sitting together in cold weather without a fire." Burnally, in his "Travels in North America," says that the lower orders of Angle-Americans adopted a style of courtship called "Tarrying," which was as follows: When a man was enamored of a maiden he proposed for her to her parents, and if they had no objection to him they allowed him to "tarry" with her one night, is order to give him an opportunity to court her. The couple got into bed together, still wearing their undergarmonts, so as to prevent a scandal. If they agreed they got married, if otherwise they parted. The tarrying was generally conducted without any improprieties. But Kulm, in his "Travels in North America," about 11st, seems to have found out the queerest things. He says: When a poor widow, whose late husband had died in debt, married again, she went to the church wearing only her chemise, by which means she and her new husband were both relieved from all liability in respect of such debt. Wood states that in England from early times until the present, a notion prevailed that if a man married a woman in her shitt only he was not liable for any debts which she might have contracted. This was a vulgar error, founded probably on the legal maxim that a husband is liable to the inwerted debts which the might have contracted. This was a vulgar error, founded probably on the legal maxim that a husband is liable to the liwer the b founded probably on the legal maxim that a husband is liable to his wife's debts, because he upon marriage acquired an absolute interest in her personal estate; the unlearned deduction being that if the wife had no estate the husband would not incur any liability. Instances of marriage enchemies have actually occurred in England. Thus, the register of a book in Wilts, under date of 1714, contains an entry of a marriage of a woman "in her smock" without any clothes or head-gior ca." At Ulcomb, in Kent, in 1725, a woman was married in her chemise. At Whilehare, in 1766, a woman stripped herself to her shift in the church, and in that condition she stood at the altar and was married. In Lincolnshire, between 1838 and 1844, a woman was married enveloped only in a sheet. And not many years back a similar marriage toek place, the clergyman, inding nothing in the Eubric about the woman's dress, though he could not refuse to marry her in her chemise only. At Kirton-in-Lindsey there was a popular belief that the woman must be actually nude when she left her residence for that of her debts; and a case of this kind occurred: The woman left her house from a bed-room window stark-maked, and put on her dothes as she stood upon the top of the laider by which she accomplished her decent.

The Virgin Mary's Wedding Ring-An old Monkish legend relates the story that Joseph and Mary used a wedding ring, and that it was set with onyx. The legend says that it was discovered in the year 900, when it was given by a jeweler from Jerusalem to a lapidary of Clustum, who had been sent to Rome by a Marquis of Etruria to make purchases for her. The years among other articles of inferior value. However, a miracle revealed to him its genuineness, and it was placed in a church, where it worked many curative wonders. In 1473 it was deposited with some Franciscans at Olusium, from whom it was stolen; and ultimately it found its way to Perusia, where a church was built for it, and it still performed miracles. Hone spoils this pretty story by saying the miracles were trifling in comparison with its miraculous powers of multiplying itself. It existed in different churches in Europe at the same time, and, each ring being as genuine as the others, it was paid the same honors by the devout.

Bandelaire, a celebrated French essayist, pens the following remarkable sentence in his essay on Edgar Allan Poe. Its truth, as applied to on Edgar Allan Poe. Its truth, as applied to our great literary genius, appreciation of whom is becoming keener with each advancing year, we wholly dissent from as being untruthful and unphilosophical; yet many will think it true, and more than that, many will apply it in illustration of their own experiences; it is this: "In the history of literature there are many men who bear the word luckless written in mysterious characters in the sinuous folds of their foreheads. The blind angel of explation hovers ever around them, punishing them with rods for the edification of others. It is in vain that their lives exhibit talents, virtues, or graces. Society has for them a special annthems, accusing them even of those infirmities which its own persecutions have generated."

A Chicago Boot-Black to Become a Marquis of France-A Family Raised from Poverty to

Affluence.

(From the Chicago Journal, July 27.)
The death, a year ago last May, of a well-known and prominent Board of Trade man, M. De Belloy, is well remembered by many people in Chicago, especially by those who are acquainted with the history of the unfortunate man. He was a Frenchman, and selon of one of the oldest and first families of France. His name and title in full were the Marquis Aymar de Belloy. He was a man of fine education, retinement and good business of the selection. Frenchman, and seion of one of the oldest and first families of France. His name and title in full were the Marquis Aymar de Belloy. He was a man of fine education, refinement and good business ability. In his early life he was a wild, adventurous youth, who spent his fortune at home, and came to America, say, twonty years ago. For a few years he obtained his livelihood by teaching, keeping his rank to himself, and going under the unassuming name of M. Marcchail. About this time the Marquis concluded that his wild cats were sown, and he would abandon the fast life he had previously led. He became acquainted with a hasdsome country girl from Michigan, with whom he fell is love. She was only fifteen years old, and, from the standpoint of the adventurous and high-toned freuchman, was unrefined and uncultured. But he was captivated by her very innocence and want of knowledge of the world, and married her. They lived hapuily together up to the time of his death, and six children were the result of the union.

As might have been expected, the noble family of the Marquis turned up their titled noise at this marriage with a backwoods girl in America and refused to recognize it or her. He several years ago became a member of the Board of Trade in Uhicago. He there showed the same wayward, reckless traits that had been the cause of his checkered life. He made fortunes and lost them. Sometimes he was on the top wave of prosperity, and again he lived in a cave of gloom. During one of his periods of depression he took his own life, as is generally be lieved, leaving his wife and six children in poverty. He had an insurance of \$10,000 on his life, which has never been paid, the companies resisting payment on the ground that he took his own life. A subscription among his associates on the Board of Trade realized \$1,500 or \$2,000, which was used to defray his funcral expenses, and the rest given to the family.

A widow with six young children and no means is a discouraging lot in Chicagoor elsewhere. The widow and her haif des

contracted in friendly countries, according the of those countries. Consequently in grewith the Michigan girl will be be and not only do the filters of the family, third of the fortunes descond to the wifamily, now residing in Geneseo. The wifamily, now residing in Geneseo. The wifamily now residing in Geneseo. The wifamily now residing in Geneseo. The wifamily powers a Marchioness. The sidest boy becomes a The family is one of the most distinguishment of the formation furnished two Cardinals and two Marshination.